



## Nkomo 'Thinks About Things' in London Exile

By Jay Ross  
The Associated Press

LONDON — A sad and bitter Joshua Nkomo, the last "king" of Matabeleland, is quietly "thinking about things" in a simple two-bedroom apartment in a fancy London neighborhood a few blocks from Hyde Park.

Three doors away is the haberdashery where he shops for the size 56 "big man's clothes" he needs for his 300-pound frame, having fled Zimbabwe more than two months ago with only the clothes he was wearing. Other than a few shopping forays, he rarely ventures out of his fifth-floor Westminster apartment, neighbors say.

These are bad times for the 63-year-old "Father of Zimbabwe." After a lifetime of fighting for independence for the southern African nation, the opposition leader slipped away in the night of March 8, saying Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had ordered the army to kill him.

Now he sits in lonely self-im-

posed exile in London "writing down some things to remember," according to an aide, largely ignored by the politicians and press around whom his life revolved for more than three decades.

In the course of a desultory, bouncy conversation, he repeatedly tells a reporter, "I belong in Zimbabwe. I've got to get back there. I'm not a Briton."

Yet he shows no sign of preparing to return to Zimbabwe, where in recent months Mr. Mugabe and his cabinet ministers sharply attacked him.

With his flight, the tense political atmosphere in the country has perceptibly eased and reports of army attacks on civilians allegedly harboring dissidents in his Matabeleland tribal homeland have come to an end, at least temporarily.

It is likely that Mr. Nkomo has done exactly what the Mugabe government wanted, and it may well hope he stays in London indefinitely.

His secret flight allowed the gov-

ernment to paint him as a coward. Meanwhile, the government has shifted from confrontation tactics against his followers to attempting to win their loyalty, subtly using the fact that their leader has abandoned them.

If he stays in London he will continue to writer as a political figure.

If he returns to Zimbabwe he could well face eventual arrest. Under emergency powers, the government last month re-detained indefinitely some of his main followers, minutes after a judge had acquitted them of charges of treason and plotting weapons for use against the government.

"The government embarrasses all Zimbabweans when it re-arrests people after a court acquits them,"

"What will I do? I cannot tell you," because that would hamper any chance of success, he says coyly. It appears, however, that he has few plans and fewer options.

If he stays in London he will

former multinational backers during the seven-year guerrilla war. He was forced, however, to move out of his expensive hotel owned by one of them, R.W. (Tiny) Rowland.

Mr. Nkomo's apartment is within sight of the expensive Rowland-owned hotel where he and his large entourage stayed in style during the four months of negotiations in 1979 that resulted in an agreement to bring war-torn Rhodesia to independence as Zimbabwe.

Some of the spark has gone out of Mr. Nkomo, and it appears that he has put on weight since arriving in London. Aside from his aide, named Ernest, there are two men in a bedroom who appear to be bodyguards.

"What gets me is this: I fought against Ian Smith," the white prime minister who went to war to prevent black rule. "Smith arrested me and threw me in prison for 10 years. I got that independence, then I had to flee my own country," he says.



Associated Press  
Joshua Nkomo, who has been living in exile in London since he fled Zimbabwe in March.

## French Take Farm Clash To Highways

Roads and Toll Gates Are Blocked in South

REUTERS  
MONTPELLIER, France — Farmers and winegrowers caused traffic chaos across southwestern France Friday, blocking highways and major road junctions in support of demands for better prices for their produce.

Jean Huillet, head of a wine producers' action group, said the disruption was a warning to the government. "Our actions will be intensified and become even tougher if we are not listened to," he said. "If necessary, we will make life misery during the tourist season this summer."

Militant farmers occupied superhighway toll gates, causing huge jams, and blocked the railroad lines between Aigre and Beziers, radio reports said. At one toll gate outside Narbonne, the demonstrators conspired drivers for the delays by handing out bottles of wine.

In the last few days, they have also intercepted and destroyed shipments of fruit and vegetables from Spain and Italy, claiming unfair competition from cheaper imports.

In retaliation, about 20 Spanish farmers threw vegetables at the French Embassy in Madrid Friday, breaking several windows, and dumped a truckload of vegetables in the street in front of the embassy.

France's farm industry has been in a state of ferment for several weeks, with demonstrations by discontented producers also affecting the north and south of the country.

Speakers for wine producers said a 5.5-percent price increase agreed on by the European Community was insufficient and called for government subsidies.

■ Law Students Renew Protest  
Hundreds of French law students barricaded themselves inside Paris university buildings Friday in fresh protests against planned educational reforms, but medical students voted to end a two-month strike over the issue, United Press International reported.

The rightist law students blocked entrances to university buildings and said they would sit in indefinitely to protest the reforms coming up for parliamentary debate May 24.

The sit-in was prompted by the university's decision to postpone by only one week final exams that had been scheduled for May 24. Students had demanded that final exams be put off until September, arguing that they had been unable to prepare for them because of their campaign of street demonstrations against the reforms.

About 18,000 medical students voted almost 2-to-1 in a national ballot to call off their boycott of classes, but reaffirmed their opposition to the government's education bill.



United Press International  
WAITING — Victor Barychev, a Soviet trade official, waited in a Thai detention center after his arrest Thursday on spying charges. Mr. Barychev, expelled from Thailand, left Bangkok for Hanoi Friday.

## Leadership Conflicts Delay Lisbon Coalition

REUTERS  
LISBON — Personalities rather than political differences are delaying the formation of Portugal's 15th postrevolutionary government, as the two biggest parties enter a third week of negotiations to create a center-left coalition.

"We largely agree on most policy matters," a senior Socialist official said, "but Portuguese politics depend very much on personalities."

The Socialist Party, which won a general election in April but fell short of an absolute majority, began negotiations two weeks ago with the second-place Social Democratic Party, a leading partner in the outgoing rightist coalition.

Both sides have agreed on the principle of opening to private enterprise some banks and insurance companies that were nationalized under Communist influence in 1975, and on revising labor laws that make it almost impossible to dismiss workers.

The Social Democrats' general secretary, Antonio Capucho, said certain sensitive issues still needed to be resolved on economic legislation and on matters such as health, employment and agriculture.

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The Socialist sources said their negotiators could not accept retaining certain Social Democratic ministers in the jobs they had held under the previous government.

"How can you convince people that the government has shifted its policy towards the left if the same people are in the government?" the Socialist official asked.

One of the negotiators' thorniest problems is the choice of a finance minister to lead the country through an unpopular program of austerity that both parties agree is essential.

Economic mismanagement during the upheavals that followed the

overthrow of the dictatorship in 1974 and the international recession have left Portugal, one of the poorest countries in Western Europe, with severe economic problems and a foreign debt of \$13 billion.

Portugal, scheduled to repay substantial debts this year, urgently needs a government to tackle the economy after five months of caretaker administration with little power.

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Economic mismanagement during the upheavals that followed the

## Cape Town Police Finally Defeat Black Squatters With Tear Gas

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — Police and black affairs officials here have finally won a three-month war of attrition against a group of homeless black people who have defied South Africa's racial laws by erecting primitive plastic shelters for their families on sandy wasteland outside this beautiful coastal city.

The campaign to remove what is officially regarded as an illegal "squatter camp" has included repeatedly tearing down the people's shelters and confiscating their clothes, food, cooking utensils and even children's medicines.

It ended with a military-style assault in the early hours of Tuesday morning, when police threw a barbed-wire cordon around the camp and, after giving the people five minutes to disperse, bombarded it with tear-gas canisters. In the ensuing panic, several persons were injured and some children were taken for treatment to a hospital in Cape Town, reporters said.

Later, 76 of the squatters who did not have official permits to be in the Cape Town area were arrested. Two hundred others who do have official permits are being accommodated in two large barracks in nearby black townships. Pieter G. Koornhof, the minister in charge of black affairs, has announced a special concession allowing them to build houses on a new site, called Driftsland, 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside the city.

The squatter camp where the people have been trying to establish rudimentary homes is 10 miles from Cape Town, where most of them work.

Mr. Robb, a member of the Black Sash, a civil rights organization that has been trying to help the squatters, said Thursday that two children had been reported lost during the police assault on the camp and the arrests.

The official campaign against the black families has its roots in a 20-year government policy to try to limit the number of blacks allowed to live and work in the western half of Cape province. The government

is not easy to establish a common view between a party that has just been in government and one that has been in opposition.

Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, said Thursday night before a working dinner with Carlos Mota Pinto, the Social Democratic leader.

Socialist sources said their negotiators could not accept retaining certain Social Democratic ministers in the jobs they had held under the previous government.

The Socialists say delays are often due to the inability of Social Democratic negotiators to make decisions before consulting the myriad interest groups in their party.

Both sides are anxious for the success of the coalition, one of the few political permutations as yet untried since 1974. Its two-thirds parliamentary majority could provide Portugal with the stability and continuity of policy it has lacked so far.

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crowding kept forcing groups of people out onto the sandy Cape Flats, where they put up rudimentary shelters, and then clash with the police who come to knock these

squatters to cover themselves against the rain.

"The people dug holes in the sand," Mr. Robb said in an interview Thursday. "If they wrapped blankets around themselves, the police left them, but as soon as anyone pulled anything over his head, the police removed it.

"I saw one policeman stop a woman who tried to cover her baby's head with a poncho," Mr. Robb added.

On Monday, Mr. Koornhof announced that those KTC squatters with permits to be in the Cape Town area could live in the two barracks until the Driftsland site was ready. At the same time, he warned that those without permits could not live in the barracks and would be arrested and prosecuted.

That night about 200 whites held a meeting in Cape Town to protest at the treatment of the squatters.

After the meeting some went to the KTC camp, where they joined the squatters in singing and dancing.

It was then that the police put down the barbed-wire cordon and launched their tear-gas bombardment.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Walesa Aide Reportedly Arrested

WARSAW (Combined Dispatches) — Bronislaw Geremek, a senior adviser to Lech Walesa, has been arrested on charges of organizing an illegal meeting and spreading "misinformation" about Poland, sources close to the banned Solidarity union said Friday.

Mr. Geremek, 51, was taken into custody Tuesday, but his absence was not noticed until the next day, when he was due to give a class at Warsaw University, the sources said. He is the first person charged in connection with a May 6 meeting attended by Mr. Walesa, his advisers and leaders of other unions outlawed under martial law.

In another development, a Warsaw military court has imprisoned seven underground Solidarity activists and given suspended sentences to two others, the official news agency PAP said Friday. In a trial that began last month, the group was convicted of inciting strikes and street disturbances, producing and distributing illegal publications and terrorizing political opponents, PAP said.

### Greece Says Air Space Violated

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece protested Friday to the United States over alleged violations of its air space by American and Turkish planes during a NATO exercise and said the incident could hinder talks on the future of U.S. military bases here.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said joint formations of U.S. and Turkish planes entered the Athens flight-information region Thursday without permission and created a "very serious political issue." Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos summoned the U.S. ambassador to protest the incident. The spokesman said the joint action indicated that "the United States supports Turkish claims in the Aegean."

The incident is the second major hitch in Greek-U.S. relations in less than a month. In April, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Richard R. Burt, canceled a visit to Greece after the government sharply downgraded the trip's status because of reports that he had made anti-Greek remarks in Turkey.

### EC Cool to Third World Food Plea

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community responded coolly Friday to a plea by famine-stricken developing countries for a chance to buy part of the 10-nation bloc's huge food surpluses at subsidized prices, diplomats said.

Although community ministers did not entirely reject the request, the diplomats said that only France appeared to be in favor of the cheap sales. The issue will be studied further.

The demand was made by delegates of 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries during annual talks with the EC aimed at ironing out problems of the five-year Lomé convention on aid and trade that binds the two sides. Diplomats said the community was unwilling to meet the request because of concerns that this might aggravate a trade dispute with the United States over subsidized farm exports.

### Stone Expects 'Difficult Mission'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard Stone said Friday he had serious doubts about the likelihood of success in his mission as President Ronald Reagan's Central American troubleshooter.

"This is going to be a very difficult mission," he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The former Democratic senator from Florida said that political divisions within El Salvador and other Central American nations are so deep that the U.S. role there will necessarily be limited.

Under questioning, Mr. Stone said he would talk directly with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and seek to bring various guerrilla groups to the bargaining table, but that serious negotiations would be difficult.

Richard Stone

### Unemployment In EC Declined 2% Last Month

REUTERS

BRUSSELS — The number of people out of work in the European Community fell 2 percent last month but the underlying trend is still slightly up, the EC statistics office said Friday.

At the end of April there were 11.9 million out of work, 10.7 percent of the working population and 220,000 fewer than at the end of March, it said.

Normal seasonal factors accounted for the fall and masked an underlying trend toward higher unemployment, the office said. The figures excluded Greece, which collects its data on a different basis from the other nine nations in the community.

portunists, but on skepticism of the idea behind the leagues in many segments of Israeli society.

He also deplored the "workings of Arab society," which he said included "brutality as a way of life," and said the civil administration was insisting to the Village Leagues that they construct a "Western-style" organization.

General Ilya also expressed concern over the potential for serious violence between West Bank Arabs and the territory's growing number of armed Jewish settlers.

He said he would like to see a reduction in the number of Jewish settlers who carry arms but maintained that the Israeli Army is trying to reduce its presence in the West Bank and there are "many places where we don't have the army."

But he rejected the suggestion that an increasing



## How to Pay Marcos

An old dilemma seems likely to intrude again into Washington's tricky relations with the Philippines. President Marcos is an authoritarian sly, unashamedly highhanded. It has been discovered that he composed a secret decree in 1981 that threatened death to those who "scourfily libel" him. The offensiveness of this remnant of martial law is not much lessened by assurances that, since the decree was never published, it will not be enforced.

Marcos seems unconcerned about the pressure such despotic conduct puts on his relations with the United States. He knows that Americans place immense value on confirmed use of air and naval bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay. Indeed, as the base agreement comes up for review, he will be pressing for much higher rent. Hints to Congress suggest he may want triple the \$500 million now being paid for five years.

These are the largest bases in Asia, and vital counters to the Soviet naval buildup at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay. Filipinos contend that Washington already pays more generous compensation for smaller bases in Spain, Turkey and Greece.

How much are Philippine bases worth? Would the United States make more friends than enemies by paying more? Is it reasonable for Washington to attach conditions obliging Marcos to live up to his democratic promises?

These are hard questions. Americans ought to be at least as cold-blooded in their appraisal of Marcos's standing as he is in conducting his affairs. Dollar for dollar, the bases are worth a lot, maybe even a billion more. Still, in casting

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Static From Cuba

Radio Marti is back — the Reagan administration's proposal for a new official station broadcasting just to Cuba (the Voice of America covers Latin America as a whole). At the time the proposal was delayed last year, mostly for extraneous considerations, it seemed a good way to expand the listening choices of Cubans, as long as the broadcasts would serve the purposes of information, not destabilization. It still seems a good idea, but there's static on the line.

For about 15 years, Fidel Castro's prodigal domestic and international broadcasts, sent out without use of directional antennas, have interfered with domestic broadcasts in the United States and in the Caribbean and Central America. Notwithstanding widespread complaints, Cuba arrogantly announced new plans to expand greatly the power — and interference potential — of its transmitters.

In the Carter period, efforts were finally launched to work out a solution. But when Radio Marti was announced, the Cubans, seeing it as hostile and provocative, rebuffed negotiations in the American-favored format. They have since ignored decisions of the regional body that allocates frequencies.

Fidel Castro is a practicing radio outlaw. But in his capacity to interfere with American stations, he wielded a weapon for which the United States has yet to find a suitable defense. He threatens now to answer Radio Marti

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Truly Independent

What should be done about political action committees that make "independent expenditures"? These PACs raise money, entirely legally, and then spend it on advertisements for or sometimes against political candidates. The Supreme Court has ruled that the First Amendment prohibits the U.S. government from barring such spending in congressional elections, unless there is contact or collusion with the candidate in whose behalf the money is spent.

So much is clear. Now comes the question of the legality of "independent expenditures" in behalf of presidential candidates who accept public financing. The Supreme Court deadlocked 4 to 4 on the issue last year. Those who would make such expenditures illegal argue that the law prohibiting any such spending over \$1,000 is a reasonable way to make the public financing system work and to ensure equal competition between the parties.

Taking the opposite view are the National Conservative Political Action Committee and the Fund for a Conservative Majority. They say they plan to spend about \$10 million to re-elect President Reagan. Why should government be able to limit their freedom of expression, they ask, just because the candidate, whose cause they want to advance, has accepted (or may accept) some federal money?

These two groups are hopping mad because

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR MAY 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Deportation Expected

TOKYO — The early expulsion of Mr. Betbeil from Korea is pressed by negotiations between the Japanese and British governments. Despite the frequent suppression of individual issues, Mr. Betbeil persists in publications which are pronounced by the Japanese government as seditious and inflammatory. The British and Japanese agree as to the desirability of the deportation. The Japanese desire Great Britain to initiate proceedings, but British authorities hesitate, fearing embarrassing questions in Parliament from advocates of the freedom of the press. There are indications that resort will be had to the method adopted in Siam when Mr. Liley, a British editor, was deported by the Siamese government.

### 1933: Dietrich's Trousers

PARIS — Marlene Dietrich can wear any attire she chooses in the gardens of Versailles, but if she sports trousers on the Paris Boulevards she will be subject to arrest under an old Paris law, according to the prefect of police. "Trousers or skirts for women's wear are all the same to us outside of Paris, but if Miss Dietrich or any other woman wears men's clothing in the streets of Paris and thereby attracts undue attention the Parisian police will certainly exercise its prerogative and intervene." Whether Miss Dietrich is cognizant of this law or influenced by the legal setting where courtesans of old swished their silken trains, the fact remains that the "Blonde Venus" reverted to feminine frills.

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## Intervention in Latin America: A Pessimist's View

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a curious assumption, made again and again in Washington when affairs such as El Salvador come up, that foreigners are the people who can make the decisive difference in a civil struggle. Washington assumes, on the one hand, that even if a government demonstrates grave deficiencies controlling its own territory and people, this may be the mere result of outsiders' inspiring or arming an insurrection. It assumes equally that its own aid and inspiration is capable of keeping a jeopardized government in power. What, then, do the Salvadorans themselves (to stay with the obvious example) have to do with what is happening to them?

Washington's view of what makes or breaks the political and military authority of a government seems an extraordinarily oversimplified one. It seems also an extraordinarily frightened view, as if Russians or Cubans possessed, and could lend out to their clients, a degree of political-military potency no one else commands.

Such a serious government should be capable of looking after itself — certainly when it already enjoys plenty of arms and economic aid from abroad. And if it is incapable of defending itself, and loses control of part of its territory, forfeiting the

support of a significant part of its population, can a foreign government really provide what is required to re-inspire loyalty and re-establish the affected government's authority?

The government of El Salvador is not in its present plight because the guerrillas have more guns than the Salvadoran Army. It is in this plight because it has lost credit among an important segment of its population. That, one would think, is scarcely something to be fixed by an even heavier dose of North American intervention. A government is not least legitimate in the eyes of its people by rendering itself the dependent, and apparent subordinate, of a foreign power. That brings back the unhappy memories of Laos and Cambodia — of those huge, fortified, air-conditioned U.S. embassies, which had all but taken over from what purported to be the actual governments of those two luckless countries. Taken over to no avail, one should note.

Even the most enthusiastic sponsor of more U.S. involvement in El Salvador is unlikely to deny that what has been happening in Central America is caused primarily by economic and social forces that are inherent in

the region, and that derive much of their character from a history of repeated North American interventions. They simply would say that these factors are not decisive today, and that what the Cubans, Nicaraguans and Russians are doing to El Salvador is what makes the vital difference. They think the United States can reverse that.

They also say that there is a serious threat to the security of the United States itself. When President Ronald Reagan spoke to a joint session of Congress in early May to ask increased aid to El Salvador, he said that there was no valid comparison with Vietnam because no U.S. troops were needed in Central America. Yet if the present crisis were as vital a threat to United States security as Mr. Reagan insisted that it was, it would be illogical to withhold troops, were things to go badly there. The urgent question is not that of U.S. soldiers, but of the analysis. Is the situation what Mr. Reagan and his administration say that it is? And can North Americans really make the difference?

I am a pessimist — I would prefer to say realist as well, in view of what has happened in comparable circumstances in the past. To create difficulties for a government in a backward country, with social or regional tensions (or communal ones, as often is the case in Asia and Africa), is not difficult. The United States is doing it right now, with notable success in Nicaragua, by giving aid to disaffected Nicaraguans — the "contras" and the ex-Sandinist "Commander Zero."

They do and should work both ways. But the outcome is not going to be decided by whether the CIA sends

more rifles to "Commander Zero" than the Cubans and Russians ship to Managua, any more than the outcome in El Salvador is going to be decided by the arms, training and good (or other) advice provided by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

Countries are made with blood and iron, and governments prevail when they demonstrate the will and the competence, or the bloodthirstiness, to succeed. These are not intangible commodities. They cannot be obtained in crates shipped from Miami marked "Gift of the American People." They are not available from Havana, either. To believe otherwise would be fatal to the Salvadorean, but it could also have very damaging consequences to the United States. One might have thought that had been demonstrated for once and for all 10 years ago in Saigon.

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## There's Nothing Covert About U.S. Operations

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — You can't follow the debate over the Reagan administration's Central American policy, and still less can you appreciate its ultimate absurdity, without a dictionary. The operative word is "covert." Webster's New World Dictionary is downright ambiguous about its meaning: "Concealed, hidden, disguised, or reprehensible."

That's the point of "covert operations": The U.S. hand is supposed to be hidden from the American public and other interested parties; U.S. involvement is supposed to be convincingly deniable in case somebody takes offense; that way, you avoid the awkwardness of being seen violating treaties or breaking domestic and/or international law — and the embarrassment if the operation fails.

I go through this slowly because it all sounds so plausible ("Congress Debates Secret War in Nicaragua") that it takes time for the insanity of it to sink in. Once it does, the utility of constructive discussion begins to sink in. And that's what's happening now in the argument in Congress over Ronald Reagan's plan to ease the heat on El Salvador by lending "covert" support to anti-government forces in Nicaragua.

If Congress wants "to tell us that we can give money and do the same things we've been doing... providing subsistence and so forth to these people directly and making it over instead of covert; that's all right with me," he told a small group of reporters in his office. But not, he added, if Congress actually votes to reject a bill that becomes a go-ahead, publicly, to conduct a "covert" operation. As one congressional critic put it: "By not saying no, we're saying yes."

For just this reason, there is growing demand among younger members of the House, in particular, to go on record to cut off any "covert" intervention in Nicaragua. The leadership until recently has taken the traditional line that any such interference with the President's foreign policy prerogatives could be turned into a "We Lost China" campaign talking-point if El Salvador were lost.

Congress isn't going to be foolish enough to license the administration to jump in openly on the side of a Nicaraguan insurrection. So the question is whether the administration can persuade Congress not to vote a total ban on continued "covert" U.S. activity in Nicaragua. That's where the whole debate goes off the rails.

An outright ban would have a predictable effect: The Clark amendment forbidding covert U.S. aid to Angola in

1975. But complications set in if Congress actually votes to reject a bill that becomes a go-ahead, publicly, to conduct a "covert" operation. As one congressional critic put it: "By not saying no, we're saying yes."

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But support for the commander in chief is one thing; open approval, quite indirectly, of "dirty tricks" is quite a different political issue, post-Vietnam. It is reliably reported that so influential a figure as the House

majority leader, Jim Wright, who spoke up eloquently in support of the president after his address to a joint session, was even more eloquent in a recent closed-door meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in favor of shutting down "covert" operations in Nicaragua.

The cost of such a compromise for those in Congress who like nothing about the administration's Central American policy will probably be a vote for most of the military-aid money for El Salvador — and extra funds for overt efforts to shut off the Nicaraguan supply lines through Honduras. That may not be enough to meet Ronald Reagan's purposes. But it might help us all think more clearly about the implications in the conduct of U.S. policy, of the word "covert."

The Washington Post

## LETTERS

### French Tax Law

Regarding "U.S. Seeks Extended French Tax Break" (IHT, May 13):

I would like to clarify several points on the French wealth tax, which is likely to confuse American citizens in France grappling with an already poorly defined situation for them with respect to this tax.

A foreigner may be considered resident in France for tax purposes (including wealth tax) from Day One of his arrival if he comes to settle and work in France. The two-year rule cited in the IHT refers to residence for French exchange control purposes.

The net worldwide wealth needed to be subject to the tax was increased to 3.2 million francs for 1983, from 3 million francs for 1982. The additional exemption available for business assets was increased to 2.2 million francs from 2 million. The rate scale was also altered: e.g., the 15 percent rate applies generally to net assets valued in excess of 10.6 million francs on Jan. 1, 1983.

While an official extension of time to file wealth tax returns pending treaty negotiations was granted to Americans in France, no "three-year exemption" was granted unilaterally by the French government to Americans or, to my knowledge, to any other nationality. Rather, the French stated that in the context of their tax treaty negotiations they would offer a three-year exemption for certain foreigners living in France for professional reasons. In the course of the U.S. treaty negotiations, this three-year period was expanded to five. In any case, individuals who had already lived in France five years or more on Jan. 1, 1982, would not benefit from this exemption.

Finally, readers may be interested in knowing that the U.S. treaty negotiators have also sought exemption from the wealth tax on the U.S. real estate and business assets of all Americans residing in France, whether temporarily for a short or long period.

STEPHANIE H. SIMONARD  
President, Association of  
Americans Resident Overseas  
Paris

### A Nice Guy

Regarding "Key Reagan Advisers  
Get Laser Firm Stock" (IHT, April 29):

Harding was a nice guy too. Without presuming to dispute the judgments of Reston et al. that Reagan, albeit lazy, is an amiable, decent man living in the past (Grant's "White House past"), I submit that these kind descriptions would apply as well to our lazy, amiable and decent president's predecessor of Teapot Dome renown.

DAVID F. SEIFERHELD  
Grasse, France

Committee to deny the allegations.

"We have all had occasional disagreements with some policies of Israel, as with other sovereign nations," he said. "But even if I were not a strong admirer of Israel and all they have accomplished — as in fact I am — even if the American people were not bound to Israel by emotional ties, as they are and should be, as secretary of defense I would still be a strong supporter of Israel."

Shultz is trying to quell the war talk and is specifically warning Israel of the dangers of attacking Syria.

Why, then, the threats from Weinberger? Because that's his way. He is the Reagan administration. If he were secretary of state, as he hoped to be, he would undoubtedly be the outspoken counselor for peace, but as he is the attorney for the Pentagon, he tends to speak for the warriors.

Also, he has been stung by charges that his opposition to some Israeli policies indicated an anti-Israeli bias, and he took the occasion of his appearance before the American Jewish

approval of the president?

Reston earlier said that these

approaches to "Commander Zero" than the Cubans and Russians ship to Managua, any more than the outcome in El Salvador is going to be decided by the arms, training and good (or other) advice provided by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

Countries are made with blood and iron, and governments prevail when they demonstrate the will and the competence, or the bloodthirstiness, to succeed. These are not intangible commodities. They cannot be obtained in crates shipped from Miami marked "Gift of the American People." They are not available from Havana, either. To believe otherwise would be fatal to the Salvadorean, but it could also have very damaging consequences to the United States. One might have thought that had been demonstrated for once and for all 10 years ago in Saigon.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**La Fenice Stages a Bold 'La Rondine' in Venice**By William Weaver  
*International Herald Tribune*

**VENICE** — Of Puccini's mature operas, "La Rondine" is the most misunderstood and the least performed. Even some of the most serious Puccini scholars have dismissed it as a failure, a hybrid, a poor imitation of Lehár. Fortunately, in recent years a pair of complete recordings and an increasing number of productions have given opera-lovers a chance to reappreciate this work and to grasp its admittedly elusive, sometimes even puzzling charm.

Originally, Puccini was commissioned to write an operetta, but he seems to have abandoned the idea almost immediately. All that remained of it was a libretto (which he had totally rewritten), a contract with a Vienna theater, and a few "Viennese" touches in the score: ghostly waltzes, more like echoes than dances, an occasional sparkling outburst, which as a rule is quickly tempered by characteristic Puccini wisecracks.

The current production at the Teatro La Fenice is certainly the boldest and most thought-provoking that "La Rondine" has ever

had and while future directors may not want to imitate it, they will surely want to learn from it. The director in Venice, Giacomo Cobelli, first of all took Puccini at his word and eliminated any suggestion of operetta. This is opera at its richest.

Shifting the action from the Section and Empire, specified in the libretto, to the years of World War I, the period of the composition of the work, Cobelli gave the piece a tragic context, thus admirably diminishing the sentimentality (especially in the last act). Dividing the stage horizontally, he established

two levels of narrative. During the opening scene, for example, as Magda sang the little ballad of Doretta, it was acted out, in fairytale dumb show, on the upper platform, and a little later, in her act "Ore dolci e divine," her own story was mimed in the same legendary vein. Certain details were perhaps too intrusive (the military hospital elements in the last act, for example) but Cobelli's vision was coherent and pointed. This was no gimmick; there were no silly, Rom-com-like tricks. The director was unfolding his vision of the story, and it worked even if it was basically against the grain of the text.

He was splendidly abetted by the conducting of Giacomo Gennari, who lingered perhaps over the story's grotesque elements (the comic love affair of the poet and the maid-servant), but helped desensitizing the work and indicate some of the subtleties of the delicate score. To the heroic dance music of Act 2, Gennari gave an aural edge, and in the first act at the mention of Paris he underlined ever so softly the brief fanfare in the orchestra. Obviously, he had won the Fenice orchestra over to his ideas. They played with exceptional finesse.

Lucio Fanti's idiom is a form of irony derived from realism. His recent large paintings are studiously painted rebuses that are quite enigmatic until an explanation is forthcoming. The rowboat filled with water which frequently appears in his work is a reference to a line from Mayakovsky about "the ship of poetry having been shattered against daily life." Two of the paintings were commissioned by the city of Grenoble and deal with that city's native son, Stendhal (he hated the place). One shows the terrace of Stendhal's grandfather's house, (the only corner of the city he actually loved), with waves lapping the pillars of the pergola as though they were the plings of a wharf.

Kirke Raymond Gallery, 30 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to June 15.

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The sets and costumes — by Maurizio Baldi were also part of this new view of "La Rondine." At times, the set could have done service for a "Wozzeck" or some Brecht drama. The costumes — especially women's dresses, were anti-sexy, yet beautiful in their woolen heftiness, their bold colors, plum and apricot and gun-metal. The chorus and the principals wore the clothes well and moved — often in a tense slow-motion imposed by Cobelli — with grace and discipline.

As Magda, the swallow-like courtesan of the title, Sylvia Sasse was lovely and brooding. She sang passionately, accurately, movingly, and in the long conclusion of the last act she revealed a tenderness and nobility that made the opera's ending almost tragic rather than pathetic. Her lover, Ruggero, a sweet stick from the provinces, was portrayed stoically, but not unpleasantly, by Vincenzo Bello. Andrea Martin was an acceptably sober Rambaldo, Magda's banker protector, who gets the girl in the end.

The most important male role is that of Prunier, the poet, whose irony, wit and soliloquy make him a kind of Mercutio. Max René Costello has the type to perfection, and his true, clear tenor voice is ideal. Lisette, his soubrette hit, was Daniela Mazzacato Meneghini, pert and pretty.

The numerous small roles were all excellently done. Magda's three friends, up to in the first act to resemble Norma more than frequenters of Maxim's, deserve special mention: Patrizia Dordi, Rossana Diadone and Cristina Brancaccio. They were an ornament to Magda's drawing room and performed their roles delightfully and musically.

The new team at La Fenice — Lamberto Trezzini, general manager, and Iacopo Gomez, artistic director — has now really hit its stride. You may not agree with everything presented, but you are unlikely to be bored there. The house program of this "Rondine" is a collector's item, with several unpublished Puccini letters, some rare photographs and the complete libretto with all the variants (it exists in three versions, though Puccini finally returned to the first, which is the one now performed).

**Browsing in the Galleries in Paris**By Michael Gibson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The new Caroline Corre Gallery is currently showing books treated and mis-treated by 18 American artists. The overall effect has the charm of a collection of curiosities. John Eric Broadus, for instance, is represented by a couple of volumes (a book on artists' performance and one on anesthesia) which he has nearly cut out and painted from cover to cover. Part of the charm is no doubt that of the single, unique object which one has partitionally been tempted to deny in recent years for various ideological reasons, and part is obviously due to Broadus's attractive playfulness and sense of color. Stephanie Brody-Lederman makes booklike objects with a playful intent. Other artists include Brion Gysin, Christo, Jean-Jacques de la Verrière (who is American despite his name), Eileen Semer, who turns books into mysterious objects, and Tony May, who makes them into furniture and lampshades. The show offers a nice opportunity of discovering one of the lighter sides of American art.

14 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to May 24.

It was 18 years ago (she was then 36) that Allah spoke to Chabia in a dream and enjoined her to paint. And that is what she has done, with unflagging energy, in an idiom of her own in which rancorous colors keep one another implausibly company and shapes assert themselves with unquestioning aplomb. The first impression is that of a typical Cobra painter or a distant cousin of Chassac, but this unshod Joan of Art of the Maghreb is visibly her own inspiration.

Chabia, 107 de Bouff, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to May 28.

The Pavillon des Arts is part of the ongoing building project overlooking the pit of the Forum des Halles, and it is currently presenting a handsome selection of works from the New York Museum of American Folk Art. The obvious masterpieces of this field are the admirable quilts, but there are also all manner of other objects: paint-

ings, weather vanes, sculptures, garden gates, furniture, rugs, needlework, wickerwork, jugs, toys, dolls, etc.

Pavillon des Arts, 101 Rue Rameau, Paris 1, to May 29.

Lucio Fanti's idiom is a form of irony derived from realism. His recent large paintings are studiously painted rebuses that are quite enigmatic until an explanation is forthcoming. The rowboat filled with water which frequently appears in his work is a reference to a line from Mayakovsky about "the ship of poetry having been shattered against daily life." Two of the paintings were commissioned by the city of Grenoble and deal with that city's native son, Stendhal (he hated the place). One shows the terrace of Stendhal's grandfather's house, (the only corner of the city he actually loved), with waves lapping the pillars of the pergola as though they were the plings of a wharf.

Kirke Raymond Gallery, 30 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to June 15.

Roseline Granet's recent work includes a group of 12 tall plaster figures standing high on pedestals and apparently inspired by Bohemian Baroque sculptures. Granet's figures are very light because of the material of which they are made — plaster and fiber — and the fact that they are often like masks, the back of the figure being open and hollow. Their principal quality is their lack of apparent content. These tall human figures stand in a circle making sweeping gestures, dancette, tracelike, and the visitor has the sense of having walked into a silent, dramatic, harmonious and pathetic scene of which he cannot know the meaning. There are also some small bronze works, also marked by attitudes, draperies and enigmatic preoccupations.

Dardier Speyer Gallery, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to June 11.

Glynne Boyd Harte's Paris lithographs are freshly colored, decorative works destined to those who get a nostalgic twinge from a Metro ticket or a folded map of the city. It is all neatly and professionally done with a certain graphic fluency, and there is a sort of immo-

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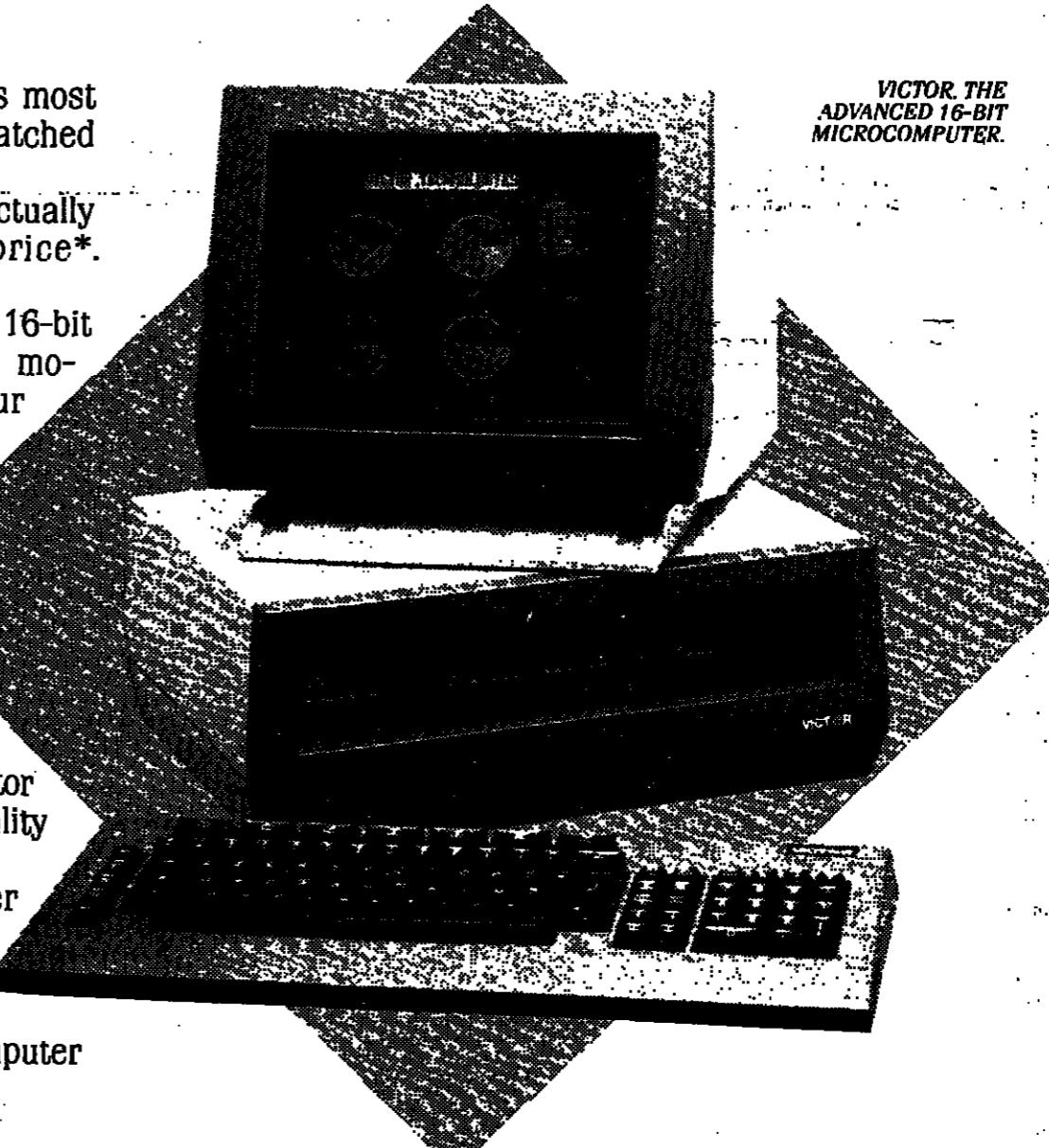
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# TRAVEL IN THE PHILIPPINES

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 21-22, 1983



Children at Batac, Palawan. An article on the island appears inside.

## A Decade of Booming Tourism Leaves Nation With Infrastructure for Future

MANILA — One of the most attractive industries in a developing country such as the Philippines is tourism.

The demands for capital to develop an infrastructure are far more accessible than the technological and financial resources required for other forms of development. The money it brings in is not only an important foreign exchange earner but has an immediate ripple effect on the economy.

The more than \$344 million in receipts from tourism in the Philippines annually is estimated by the Ministry of Tourism to multiply 3.2 times as it interacts with the economy. The catch is that tourism is an unpredictable business and the Philippines have heavily invested in an economic sector that, like other key sectors, is now in a slump.

When tourism in the Philippines began to experience a boom 10 years ago, there was relatively little infrastructure. From 1973 to 1974, there was a 69-percent increase in the number of visitors. By 1975, there were not enough hotel rooms. By 1976, the Philippines were ready to handle the boom. That year 12 luxury hotels opened in Manila, along with the Philippine International Convention Center, which hosted an enormous joint International Monetary Fund and World Bank conference.

Since then the convention industry has grown to its present position of providing about half of the foreign exchange earnings from tourism.

Those earnings have been growing at a more or less steady rate in convention-related activities alone, almost \$300 million was invested as of 1981 (mainly in hotels). There are now 13 five-star hotels in Manila and more are being built in the provinces.

Tourism is the fourth-largest industry in the country. But after a decade of growth, it is showing signs of serious weakening. While the receipts continue growing, the number of visitors has been declining since 1981.

The number of visitors steadily rose from 144,071 in 1970 until it broke the one million mark in 1980. So it came as a severe blow when this figure began declining the following year. Minister of Tourism Jose D. Aspiras took the news philosophically, saying that "it has shown us the volatile nature of the industry itself."

It has been particularly hard on the highly exposed hotel industry since it usually takes almost a decade for a luxury hotel to pay for itself. The occupancy rate in Metro Manila hotels averages 60.81 percent and is declining. Five-star hotel occupancy has declined to 65.29 percent, and lower categories are even harder hit. Four-star Manila hotels now average less than 50 percent occupancy.

(Continued on Following Page)

## A New Lexicon of Exotic Tastes

Some words — *Langka*, *Mangosteen*, *Makopas*, *Sago*, *Chico*, *Camates*, *Malugay*, *Lopo* — mean nothing until discovered in the context of a meal in the Philippines... Then the new tastes become unforgettable, but quickly enter the realm of exotic when the traveler returns to the West.

MANILA — Have you ever tried to imagine the experience of seeing and tasting your first *langka*? Shiny, deep red, somewhat indigestible pod, crisp tart meat with a hint of sweetness. This is the kind of eating adventure offered to most Westerners in the Philippines. The islands are rich in fruit and vegetables that are almost unknown to most other regions of the world.

The *langka*, a spiny melon-sized fruit that grows on trees and occasionally makes it to exotic markets in the West for prohibitive prices, has sweet juicy meat. The hard-shelled *mangosteen* has tender juicy white sections inside. *Makopas* look like small red peaches and taste like tart perfume apples. *Sago* is a small berry from a variety of palm. The pear-shaped *chico* has a grainy juicy flesh with the taste of honey. *Camates* are tree pods that contain sweet white fruit with a vaguely cabbagey taste. *Malugay* is a vegetable that grows from a tree and resembles a green bean. Its leaves are also used in soup. *Lopo* is a branch-type seaweed eaten as a vegetable or salad. Banana flowers are also popular as a vegetable.

There are also more well-known tropical products such as mango, coconuts, papayas, bananas, pineapples, passion fruit and sugar apples. But these fruits have another dimension when tree-ripened in their native habitat. The meat of a young green coconut has the consistency of a firm. Mangoes are soft and tender. *Kalamansi*, the ubiquitous native lime, is the size of a cherry and used with fish or squeezed for juice.

There are giant rock lobsters and 8-inch prawns and endless varieties of crabs, the most sensational of which is the coconut crab or *carcasa*. This large U-shaped crustacean has a great quantity of juicy firm flesh. The sea cucumber or *belatam* is a rare prized delicacy found in a few spots such as Snake Island, off Palawan.

The numerous bivalves include clams, mussels and the small sweet oysters that cling to mangrove roots. One of the most prized fish is a loose-grained type of grouper called *lapa-lapa*. Bangus or milk fish is a sweet-grained fish, farmed in fresh water and unique to the Philippines. Its export is forbidden.

Filipinos eat three large meals daily and snacks called *merienda* in between, but the food is light and delicately seasoned. The center of breakfast, lunch and dinner is rice. Around it are served a meat dish, a vegetable dish, a fish dish and soup. The meal is al-

## An Archipelago Marked By Islam, Catholicism But Asian to Its Roots

By Mark J. Kuransky

MANILA — Beyond the geographical facts — the Philippines is a nation composed of 7,107 islands of which only 2,773 have names and only about 1,000 have inhabitants, spread over 1,000 miles — this is a difficult nation to define.

Converted to Islam by the Arabs, then mostly converted to Roman Catholicism by the Spanish, then converted to Coca-Cola by the Americans, occupied along the way by the English, the Dutch and the Japanese, the Philippines has layer upon layer of foreign culture. Peel one away and you will find another underneath. The traveler is confused. At one instant he feels as though he were in Europe. But around the corner it seems to be Los Angeles.

But these are illusions. The reality is that behind all the superficial trappings this is Southeast Asia. But it is a unique corner situated more than 600 miles from the Asian mainland.

"We are an island people," said Felix Padilla, a Manila artist. "The Third World is a Western concept. ASEAN is an American idea. We are happy belonging to ourselves."

Filipinos have absorbed most of the cultures that have marched through and forged their own identity. They will pointedly tell you that Magellan did not discover the Philippines. He rediscovered it. Filipinos had never lost it.

Out of a population of 44 million all but four million are Roman Catholic or the Spanish kind. But the average Filipino is more religious than the average Spaniard. The streets are packed in the evening as thousands go to church. Most homes and even automobiles have Catholic pictures or statues even if the same wall often has a

pin-up girl next to it.

The Muslim population, centered mainly in Mindanao, the Sulu Islands and southern Palawan, is more than 2 million. The remaining population is comprised of small ethnic groups still living tribal lives and often practicing animist religions.

The tribes in the mountains of northern Luzon are traditionally headhunters. Although this practice has died out, the Ifugao still practice the tattooing rights that were originally signs of success as a headhunting. Belying their fierce martial traditions, these people seem gentle and mild and are accustomed to contact with outsiders.

On the island of Mindoro, the tribes have a peaceful tradition and are known for their music and their writings in an ancient script on bamboo.

The Negritos are pygmies who live a nomadic existence, hunting with bows and arrows, never building permanent lodgings. They are found on many of the islands.

The tribes on Palawan are thought to be originally from Borneo. There was once a land bridge through these two islands connecting Luzon to the mainland.

While the northern tribes dress scantly in g-strings and bark cloth, southern tribes tend to have elaborate costumes. In Mindanao there are both Muslim and animist tribes and both are known for their crafts. These war-like people make beautiful swords and other weapons and graceful bronze from a lost wax process.

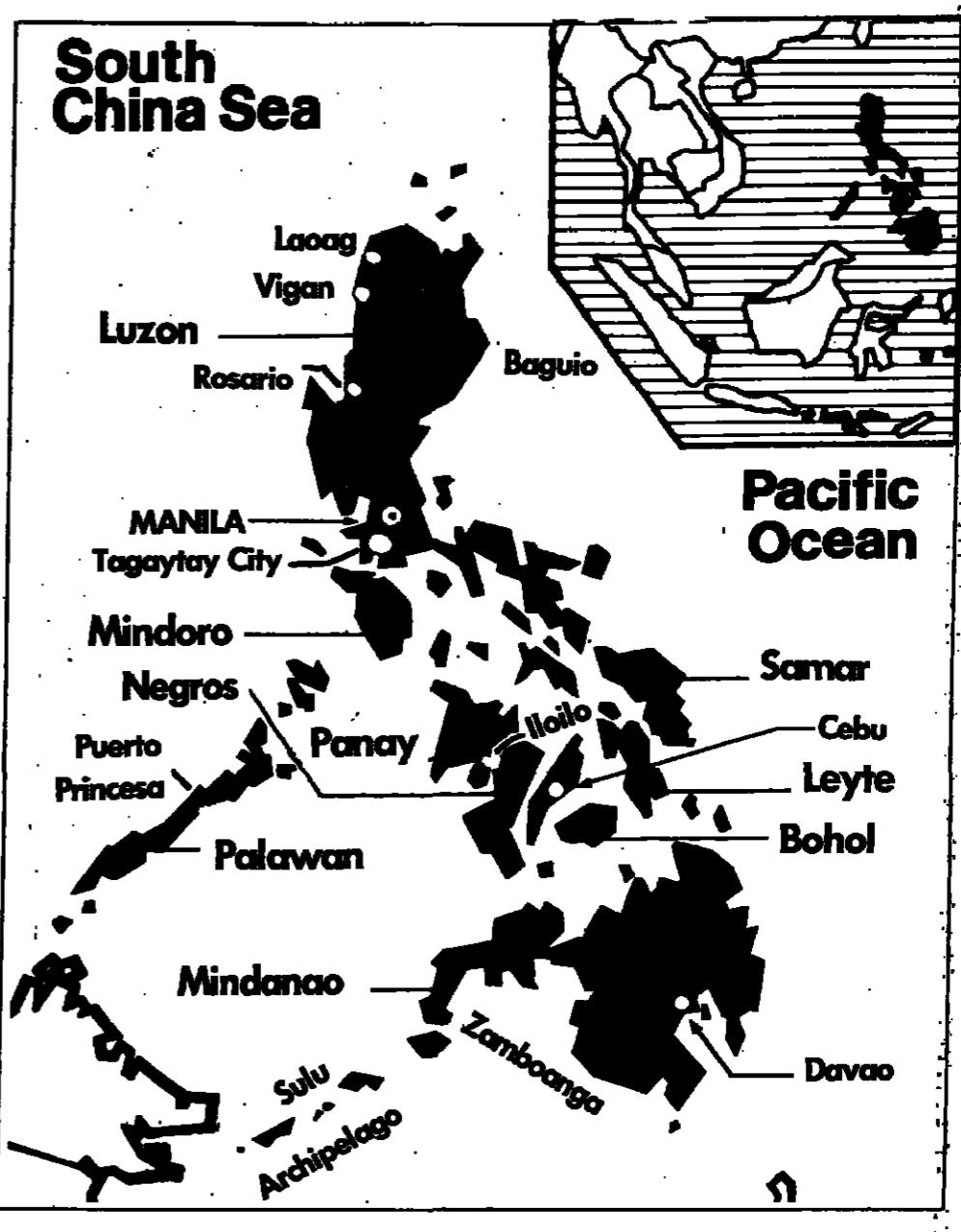
Many of the tribal groups are accessible to visitors although it often requires some trekking in difficult terrain. The most famous and, perhaps, most interesting tribe, the Tausug, are protected from outside intruders to safeguard the purity of their stone-age culture. They were discovered in Mindanao in 1971 — 27 men, women and children in a primitive society without weapons or basic tools. Anthropologists suspect that there may be more such tribes in the interior of Mindanao.

The Philippines offers a great deal of the fascinating and the exotic. But it is also a troubled place and there is danger. The Ministry of Tourism is extremely reluctant to discuss this subject and random interviews with tourists showed that if you propose a trip to a dangerous region, the tourist office may meet your plan with an icy stare or an awkward silence but you will not be warned of danger.

There are places that are too dangerous for tourism. The leftist New People's Army is fighting a guerrilla war against the government in northern Luzon. While the claim of local admirers that the entire Sierra Madre mountain chain is a guerrilla stronghold appears to be an exaggeration, there is fierce fighting in the Cordillera range of the mountains. The provinces of Abra, Kalinga, Apayao and Mountain Province are virtually war zones. The road from Bontoc to Tabuk, according to some sources, is closed to foreigners.

The situation is more dangerous in the south. Not only is the New People's Army increasingly active in Mindanao but a 400-year-old Muslim separatist war is raging under the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front. The economic crisis spurred by this year's record drought will undoubtedly add to the flames. While the

## South China Sea



• **Cebu** — The second largest city is becoming increasingly popular because of its nearby beaches and a slightly more relaxed atmosphere than Manila.

• **Banau** — Perhaps the most famous sight in the Philippines are the rice terraces carved 2,000 years ago almost two miles up into the Cordillera. They were made without metal tools by the Ifugao, who are still cultivating rice in them.

• **Mindoro** — A favorite island of locals fleeing Manila and home of the Mangyan tribesmen famous for their musical traditions. Also known for the beauty of its inland mountains, coral reefs and coconut groves doing absolutely nothing.

• **Pagasa** — Otherwise quiet town near Manila that attracts many for its waterfalls and rapids.

• **Sicogon** — One of the most developed islands for tourism, not for escaping into the wilds but for the beach and casino.

• **Bahol** — Land of the Choco-

late Hills, a region of a thousand mountains and a green-covered dome.

• **Iloilo** — Capital of Panay Island. An old historical town surrounded by good beaches.

• **Mindoro** — A favorite island of locals fleeing Manila and home of the Mangyan tribesmen famous for their musical traditions. Also known for the beauty of its inland mountains, coral reefs and coconut groves doing absolutely nothing.

• **Bugao** — A favorite resort of Filipinos because its high altitude offers the coolest place in Luzon.

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## Travel in the Philippines

## Manila's 'Americanization': Visible, but Paper-Thin

Some locals call themselves Manila-ers and others Manilanos. Scratch the American surface and the deep Catholic influence of three centuries of Spanish colonial rule is evident. But it is an Asian city.

**MANILA** — This may be the only city outside the United States where you will see "I love Jersey City" bumper stickers.

The American influence, seen throughout the Philippines, seems most evident in this crowded metropolitan area of four cities, 13 districts and more than 7 million people.

MacDonald's has opened, Dunkin' Donuts is here. The Araneta group that owns the sports coliseum is bringing in Burger King. Araneta Coliseum, at the hub of the city's leisure activity, brings rock concerts, basketball games and boxing matches to enthusiastic crowds. Manila is what promoters call a good fight town, having produced a number of world champions and hosted such spectacles as the Muhammad Ali vs. Joe Frazier rematch.

The art scene also shows American influence. Even the Metropolitan Theater, which performs in the native Tagalog language, shows a predilection for Broadway musicals.

But the Americanization of Ma-

nila is a paper-thin layer, misleadingly accented by the fact that most of the pre-American Spanish architecture was destroyed in World War II. Maxima Soliven, editor/publisher of Manila Magazine, lays claim to the now popular Filipino explanation, "We spent 300 years in a Spanish convent and 50 years in Hollywood."

Some locals call themselves Manila-ers and others Manilanos. Scratch the American surface and the deep Catholic influence of three centuries of Spanish colonial rule is evident. Beyond that, this is an Asian city.

It bustles like an Asian city. The traffic is an almost impenetrable free-for-all of cars, horse-drawn carriages called Kalesas, the gaudy public transport jeeps called jeepneys and motorcycles that take passengers in a side car.

Jeepneys were originally converted U.S. Army jeeps, a World War II holdover like the children's habit of calling all Westerners "Joe." Today most jeepneys are made in Manila at the Sarao plant, where used Japanese engines are fitted

among the leading destinations. Baguio in the cool mountains north of Manila remains the greatest attraction away from Manila.

The government is working with the private sector to develop new tourist areas. President Marcos' home province of Ilocos Norte has been the object of a major effort. The airport in Laoag is being expanded to receive international traffic from nearby centers such as Taiwan, and a 125-room five-star hotel, a casino and a sports complex will soon open. There is some talk in Manila of creating a tax-free zone in Laoag to compete with Hong Kong. There is also some interest in developing new tourist destinations such as remote Palawan.

Think of the potential when other places are as developed as Manila," Mr. Isada said enthusiastically. After reflection, he added, "Development doesn't mean that you have to turn every jungle into a maze of concrete — just provide a good place to stay."

The feeling is strong in the trade that a major obstacle is the state of the world economy and that as long as this crisis continues, there can be no growth in long-haul tourism such as Americans and Europeans. Thus, they will be focusing on the regional market, which will mean further dependence on the Japanese. Until recently, the talk had been trying to diversify and depend less on the Japanese, who have been representing almost 25 percent of the market.

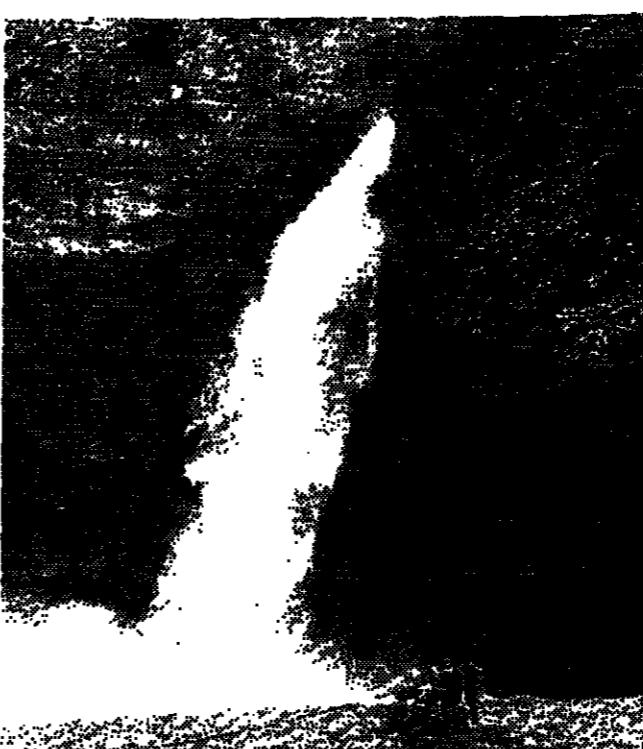
U.S. airlines have heated up the competition in the Southeast Asia region by offering cheap flights to Hawaii that have been luring away the American trade.

One of the still untrapped potentials are the estimated 500,000 Filipinos who live abroad. "It's a very good market," said Ildefonso Cobarrubias, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines. Many have not been back for years and are now being enticed with discounts. The University of the Philippines has launched a campaign to get alumni abroad to return this year for the university's diamond jubilee.

drive you are the king of yourself." On Wednesday evening traffic comes almost to a standstill as 20,000 to 30,000 devotees crowd the Baclaran Church in the direction of the airport. On Thursday night the faithful of St. Jude's tie things up in the direction of the presidential palace, and on Friday downtown becomes the center of a mad lock as thousands go to Quiapo Church to walk on their knees toward a black Mexican statue, the black Nazarene, which is supposed to have magical powers. One lawyer even claimed it got him through his exams.

There is street crime in most neighborhoods. There are muggers, slashers who extract a wallet from a back pocket by the skillful application of a concealed blade, and scammers who can grab a watch off the arm of a moving driver.

And if children run up to you and say, "Hey, Joe, give me a peso," carefully guard your pockets.



FALLS NEAR MANILA — Pagsanjan Falls, at Laguna City, provides visitors to Manila with a daytrip filled with swimming, fishing and hunting. And if travelers are adventurous enough, they can also shoot the rapids there.

## Palawan: Slender Edge Of the Republic Remains Paradise for Adventurous

**PUERTO PRINCESA**, Palawan — Its reputation precedes it. "The end of the earth" was the description offered by a French travel promoter. "The last frontier," said a Swedish scuba diver who lives on the island. Filipinos repeatedly ask, "Why do you want to go to Palawan?"

Of the 11 large islands that comprise 98 percent of the land mass of the Philippines archipelago, Palawan, a long slender strip to the west of the others, has always been the forgotten island. There is talk in Manila of developing the island for tourism. There also appears to be some offshore oil. But for the moment, Palawan offers the appeal of virgin territory.

Beyond the center of the capital city, Puerto Princesa, there are no paved roads. There is a first-class hotel in Puerto Princesa and some small facilities in the more southern town of Brooke's Point. Aside from this there are only mountainous dirt roads, tropical forests, cool vine-banked mountain rivers, deserted white-sand beaches in coconut groves and the clearings of mangrove swamps, tiny coral-encircled, green offshore islands, tribal encampments and fishing villages.

Most of the buildings on the island are nipa huts. Nipa is a variety of palm, the leaves of which are shingled for roofing and woven for walls. Forest people earn their living by prefabricating these leaf-constructed materials. The huts are built on stilts high above the ground but in the hot months of April and May, they hole up in sleepy camps by cool river beds. They are somewhat primitive, especially the men, and cannot be approached too aggressively but they usually will not object to a small visit to their camp that can be found most of the time about a two-hour jeep ride and another two-hour bike from the center of Puerto Princesa.

The Batak only have 30 families and tourism could be a great threat to their culture. Already, a few German tee-shirts have been added to their traditional dress of cotton wrap-around skirts for women and bark lom cloths for men. This is the result of a West German tour operator who offers camping excursions to visit the Batak.

The Batak only have 30 families and tourism could be a great threat to their culture. Already, a few German tee-shirts have been added to their traditional dress of cotton wrap-around skirts for women and bark lom cloths for men. This is the result of a West German tour operator who offers camping excursions to visit the Batak.

## A New Lexicon of Exotic Food Tastes

(Continued from Preceding Page) and then eat the embryo. One Filipino, aware of Western sensibilities, offered that the secret was not to look at the embryo while eating it. But the real secret is a little coarse grained salt to bring out the duck flavor in the egg.

Fish is sometimes dried in the sun before cooking. Sometimes it is poached. Often it is wrapped in banana leaves and baked or grilled.

The different provinces have their own specialties. In Northern Luzon cooks are fond of marinating in sugar cane vinegar. Other islands use palm vinegar. In Southern Luzon and Mindanao food is frequently cooked in coconut milk. *Binakol na alimasag* is an *alimasag* crab cooked in coconut milk wrapped in banana leaves.

An excellent version of this and numerous other dishes can be found in Manila at Geling-Geling, a restaurant with an attractive Mindanao decor and a wide variety of Filipino specialties — even if a little Westernized. It is owned by a Filipino woman who also owns a

water monitor, preys on chickens. There are wild chickens, pheasant and quail although the locals regard quail as being too small to bother eating.

There are also wild boars, which the indigenous tribes still hunt with spears or the *sagutan*, a six-foot-long blowtube through which a small wooden arrow is shot. This can drop a wild boar at 15 feet with the aid of deadly *dagat* poison from a local tree.

There are 81 ethnic groups and cultures on the island, some of them animist and a number greatly influenced by nearby Borneo. Most of the tribes and the lowlanders have the common language of *Cuyzon*, a dialect of Tagalog.

Some of the southern tribes are highly skilled craftsmen, particularly carvers and basket makers. Some of the earliest known Filipino carvings, boat-shaped coffins, were found on Palawan.

The most accessible ethnic group, the Batak, are a nomadic group that remains amateur and ventures into the outer areas of Puerto Princesa to trade. They are not great craftsmen and often equip themselves with objects traded from other tribes. They hunt mainly with spears and they gather *almaciga*, a tree resin valued in the industrial world for numerous tasks including the making of space suits.

In the rainy season they build nipa huts on the high ground but in the hot months of April and May, they hole up in sleepy camps by cool river beds. They are somewhat primitive, especially the men, and cannot be approached too aggressively but they usually will not object to a small visit to their camp that can be found most of the time about a two-hour jeep ride and another two-hour bike from the center of Puerto Princesa.

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We  
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Philip  
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## Tourism Growth Leaves an Infrastructure

(Continued from Preceding Page)

beaches. There are three five-star hotels in the city. Tagaytay, near the beautiful volcano in Lake Taal, and the rapids of Pagsanjan Falls, both in the Manila region, are still

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## Shopping: Good Prices on Rare Items; Buyer Should Be Inquisitive, Cautious

**MANILA** — Shopping in the Philippines offers good prices on items that in many cases cannot be found elsewhere.

Foremost is the Filipino craft tradition in wood carving, pottery, weaving and basket-making. These items are produced by tribal ethnic groups or by small cottage industries in the provinces. Hand-woven Ilocano cloth items can be sold for \$15 apiece in Manila because Ilocanos women do the work for 36 cents each. This is also why it is much cheaper to buy the cloth in Ilocos or to buy any craft in the province where it is made. The Yakans of Mindanao weave intricately designed cloth. Embroidered cloth napkins and tablecloths to shirts blouses and traditional barongs of woven pineapple fiber or banana fiber are sold inexpensively everywhere.

Pottery is made by artisans and in small "factory" workshops, either in traditional designs or as creative art objects. Baskets are woven by most of the ethnic groups in a wide variety of often very finely crafted pieces with elaborate woven designs. Many excellent pieces are sold for from \$1 to \$3.

Woven mats to be used as rugs or wall hangings are another traditional craft. The *abicas* mats of Mindanao with woven and tie-dyed patterns are particularly beautiful.

Everything from windows to wind chimes, plates to jewelry, are made from shells. The Philippines is also the paradise for shell collectors, and stores sell everything from a 40-cent paper nautilus to rare specimens costing as much as \$1,000. There are good shell shops in Cebu and Zamboanga and some in Manila.

The shops in Manila's Chinatown specialize in gold jewelry starting with fine chain bracelets for about \$18. Bargains are available in unset gems in the Moslem quarter but it would pay to know your gems first.

There are a wide variety of musical instruments for sale, including guitars of mediocre quality for less than \$50, ukuleles, harps and a type of local ukulele made from coconut shells. There are also many interestingly decorated ethnic instruments, such as a flute played through the nose by the tribes of northern Luzon. The *kultating* is a type of xylophone from Mindanao. In the Visayas, a clarinet-type instrument called a *lantoy* is played. Moslems play a flute with a bamboo leaf bell at one end called a *semang*. The *bonoces* play a bamboo violin.

Vigan is a good place to look for antique furniture from the colonial period, such as delicately carved canape beds. *Gallineras* are benches with wooden cages underneath which were either used for keeping fighting cocks or for temporarily disposing of poultry brought by peasants as payment to landlords. *Armarios* are low cupboards with a Chinese-influenced design used for storing

sheets and mosquito nets. There is also furniture with bone or mother-of-pearl inlays.

*Santos* have become one of the most popular collector's items. The forerunner of these were animist figures called *anitos*. But when the Spanish came they converted this folk art into the carving of wooden or ivory figurines of saints. At the same time they destroyed every *anito* they could find. There are two general classes of *santos*, formal, intended for churches, and informal, for home decor. Many of the *santos* were made of *malate*, a weather-resistant hardwood.

Today, small *santos* sell for between \$30 and \$150, largely depending on their condition. There are also many reproductions, some of which are presented as originals. But the antique dealers in the Makati section of Manila are fairly reputable. Manila also hosts two large antique shows, in February and in October.

There is a great deal of quality antique Chinese porcelain available in the Philippines. Some of the intact jars that have been found are rare because only shards or repaired pieces of the kind remain in China. In many cases they are work that was made exclusively for the Philippines trade. Trade porcelain is generally considered of lesser workmanship but rare jars in perfect condition are always of value to collectors. These jars were highly prized in the last 900 years in the Philippines as funeral jars, and archeologists continue to find cases of them spanning four periods in ancient burial sites.

There are numerous shops in the *Ermita* section of Manila, especially on A. Makati Street, specializing in Chinese porcelain. Three such specialists of good reputation are Terry's, V & M and Likha. Valuable antiques should be bought from licensed dealers who have the stamp of the national museum on their items.

By Western standards Filipino galleries sell contemporary art at affordable prices. Simple touristic paintings are also sold inexpensively on A. Makati Street in Manila. But there are numerous Manila galleries that feature serious contemporary drawing, painting, sculpture and ceramics from five to several hundred dollars. Filipino artists are represented in most contemporary styles including abstract, figurative, neo-impressionist and realist.

Two of the leading galleries are Sining Kamalig, 2160 Taft Avenue, Pasay (Manila) and Luz gallery, 448 Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, Makati (Manila). Sining Kamalig has a wide range of mostly younger artists. The artists shown at Luz are more established and always abstract.

While guidebooks say you can find anything at the right price in Manila it is generally easier to find quality crafts at good prices where they are made. Provincial markets such as the intriguing labyrinth of Baguio's central market are good bets.

An excellent version of this and numerous other dishes can be found in Manila at Geling-Geling, a restaurant with an attractive Mindanao decor and a wide variety of Filipino specialties — even if a little Westernized. It is owned by a Filipino woman who also owns a

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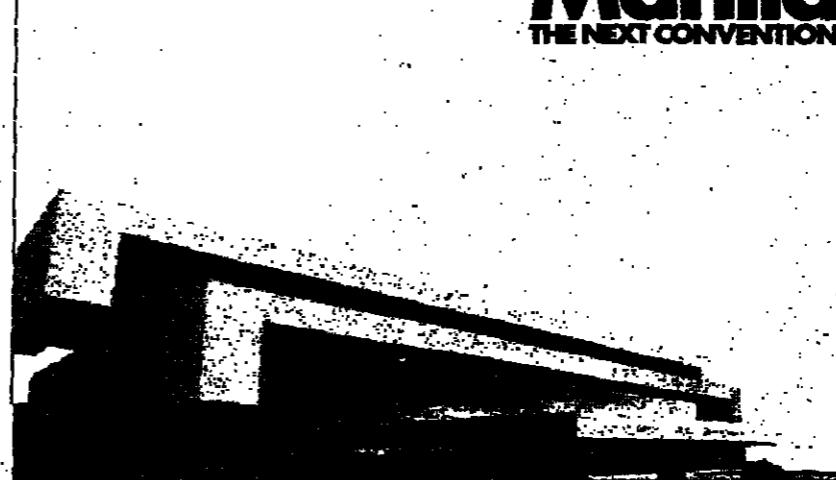


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## BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 21-22, 1983

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

## World Holdings of Dollars Mask Economic Warning Signs for U.S.

WASHINGTON — One lends only to the rich, or so a popular saying goes in France. The implicit irony is seen by many to apply to an increasingly contested privilege that the United States has under the present monetary system.

It is what President François Mitterrand of France was talking about when he complained Tuesday in Paris that "it isn't normal that we should pay for the American budgetary deficit." The French leader served notice that he would take him up with President Ronald Reagan next week at the seven-country economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The dollar, the leading world currency, is especially sought after these days, both because the United States represents a safe haven in a stormy world and because U.S. interest rates remain sky-high.

Foreign capital is pumped into U.S. Treasury bills and other dollar investments. This means, in effect, that the richest country is financing both its budget deficit and its balance-of-payments deficit with the money of other countries.

Capital flows into the United States averaged \$33 billion a year between 1979 and 1982, and in 1982 totaled \$35 billion as parts of the rest of the world faced disarray and inactivity.

To Robert Triffin, the European-based economist, professor emeritus at Yale and now professor at the University of Louvain in Belgium, this growth of indebtedness "is undesirable as one of the richest and most capitalized countries of the world," and is "in the end as disastrous and unacceptable to the U.S. as to the rest of the world."

On top of the capital flows are the accumulations of dollars in the central bank reserves of other countries, freeing the United States from normal balance-of-payments constraints. Foreign exchange reserves, mostly held in dollars, tripled between 1969 and 1972 and had just about tripled again, to \$27 billion, by the end of 1982.

When other countries' competitive wanes and they begin running deficits in their international accounts, they immediately lose reserves, forcing major choices upon the government about the value of the currency and the general economic performance.

## Dollar Eases the Choices

Since other countries, at least for the present, are perfectly content to hold dollars, the United States does not face the same choices. It can run a large trading deficit without losing reserves precisely because the dollars the Federal Reserve prints are the numeraire in the world monetary system.

Interdependence means something very different in Europe than in the U.S., principally because balance-of-payments constraints must be taken into account in Europe, but not in the U.S." Marvin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told Mr. Reagan recently.

The United States last year recorded a \$40-billion trading deficit, and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge predicted recently that the deficit would top \$60 billion in 1983. Yet, the dollar remains overvalued — by many estimates, by 20 to 25 percent over other mainstream currencies.

Just about everyone agrees that the magnitude of future U.S. budget deficits, raising fears of future inflation, is keeping interest rates high, which are keeping the dollar high. Yet a deficit that is easily financed by foreign capital inflows again removes one of the constraints other countries face when they spend above their means.

The rest of the world was happy to give the United States these privileges in the earlier postwar era when there was much more unity of purpose and everyone was benefiting economically.

Since the late 1960s, however, things have been different. First came the explosion of world inflation, for which U.S. abuses of the system through creation of excess dollars were blamed in large measure, then the worst economic slump in a half-century and then unacceptably high unemployment.

## Desire for Change Grows

Many, even in the United States, now feel there has to be some change in the way the system works. What has come about here is the sudden recognition that exports create jobs — in fact 4 out of 5 new jobs in manufacturing, according to a recent survey — and that there has been a significant shift from the domestic to the international sector by many U.S. companies.

When representatives of Caterpillar Tractor, General Electric, Ingalls-Rand and other leading exporters tell Congress, the White House and in some cases the president himself that they are being hurt by the overvalued dollar, there has to be some policy response.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, found that the biggest single source of the economic downturn of 1981-82 was the steady decline of net exports of goods and services. So in return for the privilege of almost unlimited borrowing from other countries, U.S. companies, and workers, are asked to pay a high cost.

One of the key questions at Williamsburg will be whether formulas can be found to make the privileges, and the costs, as they are distributed domestically and internationally, more equitable.

The New York Times

## Prices Off Slightly On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground Friday for the third session in a row as the market continued to reflect investor concerns about the direction of interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid as much as seven points during the day but pulled up slightly near the close to finish with a loss of 1.35 points at 1190.02, the lowest level since it finished at 1,187.21 on April 25. For the week, the Dow fell almost 29 points, its largest weekly drop since the five sessions ended Oct. 29, when it fell 39.65 points.

Declines led advances, 842 to 729, as volume slumped to 73 million shares, the smallest turnover since April 8, from 82.26 million Thursday.

Analysts said investors moved out of the market ahead of the weekly money supply figures, released after the close. The M-1 measure of the basic money supply has grown faster than the Federal Reserve's target growth range of four to eight percent annually, and Wall Street is still concerned that the central bank may tighten credit restraints if the measure continues its rapid expansion.

The market got a boost from the 2.4-percent rise in April durable goods orders. However, Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. noted that the news "may have reignited some old fears that lay dormant — that as the economy picks up strength, interest rates may also start to rise and the inflationary spiral will resume."

Analysts also said that Friday's trading was a confirmation of the correction to recent gains. The Dow had climbed almost 108 points between April 11 and 16, when it hit a record high of 1,232.59, and has meandered about 40 points since.

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## SPORTS

## Vote Is Unanimous; Mexico Will Hold 1986 Soccer Finals

*United Press International*  
STOCKHOLM — Mexico will stage the 1986 World Cup soccer finals, the International Soccer Federation (FIFA) announced here Friday.

FIFA's executive committee announced its unanimous decision after hearing last-minute delegations from the United States and Canada, which had hoped to hold the quadrennial event.

The Mexican delegation spent just 10 minutes in persuading the FIFA's executive committee to accept its bid. Delegations from the United States and Canada testified for 55 and 30 minutes, respectively, in presenting their cases.

Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, led the U.S. delegation and repeated his plea

that U.S. soccer be boosted by the presence of the sport's premier tournament.

"Soccer is the fastest-growing sport in the United States," Kissinger told the world soccer body. "It would be an enormous opportunity to show the various national styles to the American public and make the sport the maybe biggest sport in the United States, apart from the American football."

The heat and altitude of Mexico is likely to present the biggest problems for the 24 nations competing in the 1986 World Cup.

The experiences of 1970, when the tournament was last staged in Mexico, leaves a lingering memory of players gasping for breath in the noonday sun as they battled with soaring temperatures and the thin atmosphere.

Today kick-off times in some matches — to accommodate five television transmission to Europe — led to some of the games being played in temperatures reaching 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 Centigrade). Mexicans have said that 1986 matches will be played in the cooler evenings.

Altitudes of over 7,000 feet at Puebla, Toluca and Mexico City added to the difficulties of the 1970 tournament.

Costs also boomed, particularly for the European finalists, who had to make extended trips for accreditation.

The lead-up to the tournament took on the appearance of a medical teach-in as team doctors exchanged prognoses, some even predicting that the adverse conditions could lead to death.

But despite medical fears regarding dehydration, heat exhaustion and oxygen starvation, there were no major casualties. In the end, Brazil won the title for the third time.

Mexico, which held the 1968 Olympic Games, should be far better equipped than Spain was last year. Most of the facilities from 1970 are operable with good travel arrangements, communications and press centers.

Almost all of the 18 venues suggested — ranging in size from the 110,000-seat Aztec Stadium in Mexico City to the 30,000-capacity grounds at Tampico and Ciudad Juarez — are close to international airports and are linked by good road systems. The final, as in 1970, would be at the Aztec Stadium.

The rehiring of Berry quashed rumors that the Canadiens were contemplating a trade of coaches with Chicago in which Berry would have gone to the Black Hawks in exchange for Orval Tessier.

Berry's return ended an exile that began 38 days ago when he was demoted to a scouting position in a front-office purge in which the managing director, Irving Grundman, and the scouting director, Ron Caron, were fired.

Serge Savard, the Canadiens' new general manager, said he thought Berry deserved a second chance to coach the club despite Montreal's failure to advance past the first round of the Stanley Cup playoffs for the third straight year.

"After analyzing the Canadiens' play last season I became confident that Bob Berry was a very competent coach and the best man for our club this season," Savard said.

"I sincerely believe that this team of coaches is among the best in the league."

The rehiring of Berry quashed rumors that the Canadiens were contemplating a trade of coaches with Chicago in which Berry would have gone to the Black Hawks in exchange for Orval Tessier.

Gene Richards of the Padres was safe at home as the Mets' Ron Hodges dropped the ball. Terry Kennedy, left, and coach Ozzie Virgil helped out the umpire on the play.

## Padres Beat Mets in the Rain, 3-2

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Eric Show, ace brating his 27th birthday, combined with Luis DeLeon on a seven-inning pitching, the San Diego Padres to a 3-2 victory over New York Thursday night, ending the Mets' four-game winning streak and the Padres' four-game losing streak. The game was delayed 63 minutes by rain.

The Padres took a 1-0 lead in the first inning off Scott Holman (0-2). Gene Richards walked with two out and went to first on Steve Garvey's single to right field. When Darryl Strawberry overthrew the

cutoff man, Richards broke for the plate. The throw by shortstop Jose Oquendo's was in time, but catcher Ron Hodges dropped the ball for an error.

The Padres made it 2-0 in the second inning. Sixto Lezcano drove

the ball into the rain, but the ball for an error.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Going Into High-Tech

**WASHINGTON** — Apparently the job market for college graduates is still in the high-tech industries. The trouble is that most graduates don't know how to apply for a high-tech job.

When Rod Beaver came home from an interview the other day he was very discouraged.

"The personnel director only spent three minutes with me and said I wasn't qualified."

"Of course you weren't qualified," his uncle, who works for IBM, told him. "Look at the way you're dressed. You're wearing a blue suit and a white shirt and a conservative tie. And you shaved. Is that any way to apply for a position in a high-tech industry?"

Beaver said, "I don't understand. I wanted to make a good impression."

"You don't make a good impression in high-tech by wearing a shirt and tie."

"That was in the old days when it was important to look nice. If you want to be a salesman you can dress like that, but if you're going for the big money in programming and research they don't trust you if you're too well-dressed."

"What should he have worn?" Beaver's mother asked.

"A sport shirt, blue jeans and open sandals. You have to look like a crazy genius before they take any interest in you. You kids think you can just walk into a high-tech com-

pany all slicked and dressed up and they'll be impressed with you. But it isn't so. They want people who look like they know something about computers."

"I've got an outfit in my closet I can wear, and I'll go out for an interview this afternoon."

"Don't go out until you grow a beard. High-tech executives hate people who are clean shaven. And don't get a haircut for a while. You want to look like a gorilla if you hope to get the personnel director's attention."

"Does he have to grow a beard?" his mother asked.

"It could make the difference between \$25,000 and \$45,000 a year," his uncle said.

"What do I say to the personnel director?" Rod asked.

"You don't say much. I'll be the personnel man. Now the first question I'll ask you is if you think you would be happy working for a company like ours."

"Yes, sir. It's always been my dream to work for a company like ours."

"That's not the correct reply. You say you have no idea, but you're willing to give it a try. Except you don't want to be bugged about how long it takes you to come up with something. And you don't want anyone checking on how many hours you put in."

"Does he have to be that sure?" his mother asked.

"There are hundreds of kids waiting out there for jobs in high-tech, and all the companies are looking for are surely losers who don't want to be told what to do."

"If Rod is going to look unkempt and be sure how is he going to impress the high-tech clients?" his mother wanted to know.

"It gets the job he'll never see a customer. The people they hire for research and development are kept in a separate building in cages and they get a banana once or twice a day."

Rod thanked his uncle for the advice, and came back the next month to announce he got a job with the Apple Corporation. "I did everything you told me, and they were so impressed with the way I looked and how sure I was, they selected me over two guys from the Stanford Business School, and gave me a surfboard so I wouldn't get bored in my office."

## Foreign Buyer to Get Copy of Magna Carta

*The Associated Press*

**LONDON** — A 1297 copy of the Magna Carta, which guaranteed political and civil liberties in the reign of King John, has been sold by its English owner and will go abroad, the government announced Thursday. The buyer's name and the price paid were not disclosed.

Paul Channon, Britain's arts minister, delayed the export of the document, one of four reissues of the original 1215 Magna Carta, for two months. But no British institutions offered to buy it at the £1.25 million (about \$1.94 million) suggested by its owner, Edmund Brum-

## Four Score and Hope

By Marylouise Oakes  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — Funny how the old guy in the golf hat looks just like Bob Hope.

He has the same ski nose, softened a bit when he made those "Road" pictures. He has the same, studied, panzy walk, the one known from stagey TV specials. He has the stories and quickie comebacks, like the ones "Our Boys" wanted to hear in Europe and Korea and Vietnam.

It is indeed Hope, stretched out on a lawn chair in back of his rambling home in the Toluca Lake section of Los Angeles — Hope, so much in private like the public institution that one expects Jerry Colonna or Phyllis Diller, Bing Crosby or Dorothy Lamour, Miss World or some random president to be at his side, laughing as he cracks jokes.

Hope looks mighty frisky for turning 80 May 29 — "I think they lied. There's a mistake in the numbers." A television special is set for Monday, a three-hour event in Washington with oodles of celebrities — "I'm just going to sit in the box with the president and Nancy."

Hope could be the one person seen in person by more people than anybody in the history of the earth. He entertained U.S. troops in three wars — "It's the most emotional part of my whole life. It was sensational. The gratification." He has spent 60 years in show business. And, for charity benefits, he is for hire — at a stiff price, although his staff will insist that there are times when he endorses the check back to the institution and that an outlay of \$35,000 to \$50,000 for an evening of Hope will return six or seven times that much to the charity.

Doesn't all America know him and yet, isn't there some secret Bob Hope out there, waiting to come up with something. And you don't want anyone checking on how many hours you put in."

"Does he have to be that sure?" his mother asked.

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The Associated Press  
The 1983 Hope.

Pictures of presidents, alone or with Hope, from FDR to JFK to LBJ to Nixon, hang on the walls of the dressing room at his home. More are piled, haphazardly, on the desk upstairs, in the office that looks out over the private one-hole golf course in his backyard. He rifled through the photographs with the real pleasure of a kid from Cleveland (where the family came from England, when Hope was 4). "Look at 'em," he says, holding out a large formal photograph of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. "How's that for a cast?" he asks, showing a collector's item photo of himself, Dean Martin, Frank Sinatra and

the just-announced candidate for governor, Ronald Reagan.

Hope lives much like a politician, one on a constant campaign trail, with everyone and everything around him detailed to getting him elected — day after day after day. He runs on "Broadway time," getting up late and having his stewed fruit and Kava in his electric bed, making phone calls, delaying getting dressed until luncheon, playing his fast nine-holes of golf after lunch, taping his monologue or a commercial in the late afternoon or evening.

And the day always has two goals: work and golf. That is all. Isn't there anything else he would like to do? "Not really."

And why do those commercials, especially if you're a national institution? "In my particular position, it's a very lucrative thing to do. I can use that money."

No joke. "Now you look at me with that \$280 million look in her eye," he laughs, referring to the estimate of his wealth placed by Forbes magazine, which last year named him one of the United States' wealthiest citizens, a statement he disputes. He says that the magazine overvalued the 10,000 acres he holds, but he offers no counter figure to the \$280 million. "That's so ridiculous. But I am rich. My God, anybody that has the kind of money that I have is rich, the kind of prospects I have."

Isn't that rich enough to retire? "I probably could. But I just want to keep telling myself that I can't because I enjoy what I do. I enjoy entertaining. Enjoy being around an audience that laughs. It's exciting and that's the key word in life. That's the whole bit in life."

The whole bit for Bob Hope was years in Cleveland, dancing

with Mildred Rosequist, venturing out in Mandeville to conduct an, getting a break in "Hurdy's Jolly Follies" and finally getting to Broadway in "Roberta" in 1933. He missed only two performances to travel to Erie, Pennsylvania, for his marriage to the singer Dolores Reade in 1934.

He started showing up in everyone's living room via radio and Pepsiadent, and became a regular at all the Saturday matinees, thanks to a string of mostly B movies. The first was "The Big Broadcast of 1938." That is where he sang "Thanks for the Memory" for the first time, a duet with Shirley Ross.

In talking about his history, Hope rarely veers from a prepared text. He knows his lines, knows the image he wants projected to the crowd. He prides himself on his ability to "edit" what his writers prepare for him. His television shows have survived the decade of comedy because we're always doing something new."

Some time in the future, "I want to direct comedy. That's what I'm going to do when I break up this fast pace of doing this many shows." But, asked when and whom he is going to direct, Hope instead runs through his summer schedule — an appearance here, a week there — including two weeks in Sun City, South Africa.

For years, he has discussed doing a movie based on the life of gossip columnist Walter Winchell — and he still sees that ahead, although he is afraid of playing Winchell, that the bedroom scenes don't match up with America's image of Hope.

There is a lot of career ahead, although there are, of course, some signs of age. There is the trouble with his eyes, a hemorrhaging that kept him from going to Lebanon to entertain the Marines at Christmas.

There is a slight deafness, forcing him to ask that questions be repeated.

But there is also the charming vanity of a much younger man, a self-appraised made clearer when those snapshots of Der Bingle and Old Ski Nose are studied more carefully. Old Ski Nose was quite attractive ("Do you think you're sexy?") "Until I look in the mirror," he still is.

And who was the most beautiful of the dozens of famous women he co-starred and toured with?

"Oh God, you're going to have me barbecue," he laughs.



United Press International  
Hope at age 16.

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## PEOPLE

## Needy Gambler Wins Poker World Series

Tom McEvoy, an apple-chomping gambler who sold two-thirds of his eventual winnings during the four-day tournament, won the 1983 World Series of Poker at Las Vegas. McEvoy, 34, won a \$625,000 pot from second-place finisher Rod Peete. McEvoy took the first prize of \$540,000. Peete was awarded \$216,000. Peete, who needed money to live during the tournament, had sold 66 percent of his eventual winnings to seven people willing to take the chance in return for paying him less than \$100 per percentage point. Peete sold a similar amount of his eventual winnings.

The movie director Franco Zeffirelli announced that he will run for a seat in Italy's parliament during next month's general elections.

The director of the Japanese film that won the most prestigious award at the Cannes Film Festival said he did not go to France because he did not expect his first offering to win at the international competition. "This is totally unexpected," said Shôhei Imamura, whose film, "The Ballad of Narayama," won the Golden Palm. The 57-year-old director said he had thought his work was too Japanese for Westerners to understand "but perhaps the theme of the love between parents and children is universal throughout the world." The film, written by Shôichirô Fukazawa, tells of an isolated village in old Japan where the elderly must go away to die on Narayama mountain at age 70, leaving scarce food to the young.

Gold medals in fiction and sculpture were awarded to Bembi Malamud and Louise Nevelson by the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, which also gave Althea Cooke a medal for Spoken Language.

The New York Drama Critics Circle voted Ned Simon's "Brighton Beach Memoirs" as the best play of the 1982-3 New York season and "Little Shop of Horrors" by Howard Ashman and Alan Menken, as the best musical. The drama critics voted David Hare's "Plenty" as the best foreign play of the year.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

## PARIS &amp; SUBURBS

## REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

## Greece

## REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

## Portugal

## Holland

## International

## GENERAL POSITIONS

## EMPLOYMENT

## EMPLOYMENT